

GRA

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are
lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRACES. *n. f.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the
singular.

Demand deliver of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good graces, *Hudibras*, p. iii.

And person up to his embraces. *DiZ.*

GRACILE. *adj.* [from *gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *DiZ.*

GRACILENT. *n. f.* [from *gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *DiZ.*

GRACILITY. *n. f.* [from *gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; final-
ness. *DiZ.*

GRACIOUS. *adj.* [from *gracius*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.
Common sense and reason could not tell them, that the
good and gracious God could not be pleased, nor consequently
worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Sermon.*

To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are
two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Favourable; kind.
And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had compassion
on them. *2 Kings* xiii. 23.

From now reveal
A gracious beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.
Doctrine is much more profitable and gracious by example
than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us gracious before the kings of Persia, so that they
gave us food. *1 Esdr.* viii. 80.

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more
gracious to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.
Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being gracious,
than they are in losing them when they have approved their
virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Excellent.
The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should
rather cause men to study how to be gracious a thing may again
be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 10.

6. Gracful; becoming.
Our women's names are more gracious than their Rutilia,
that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracius*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.
His testimony he graciously confirmed, that it was the best
of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and graciously decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*

If her majesty would but graciously be pleased to think a
hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.
GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracius*.]

1. Kind condescension.
The graciousness and temper of this answer made no im-
pression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.
GRADATION. *n. f.* [from *gradatio*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.
The desire of more and more rises by a natural gradation to
most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.
From thence,
By cold gradation, and well balance'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The palmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several gra-
dations by which men at last come to this horrid degree of
impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

3. Order; arrangement.
'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, gradations, where each second
Stood heir to the first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument.
Certain it is, by a direct gradation of consequences from
this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows
from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters
into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRADIENT. *adj.* [from *gradis*, Latin.] Walking; moving by
steps.

Amongst those gradient automata, that iron spider is espe-
cially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did
creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [from *gradus*, French.] Proceeding by degrees;
advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

GRA

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men still suppose a gradual natural progress of things; as
that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till
at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at
greatness. *South.*

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.
Before the gradual prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd. *Dryden.*

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.
This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others
to the graduality of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular
progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses
them, your light vanishes; not gradually, like that of the
planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*

The Author of our being weans us gradually from our
fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of
it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater den-
sity in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains,
provided the changes be made gradually. *Arbutnot.*

To GRADUATE. *v. a.* [from *gradus*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]
1. To dignify with a degree in the university.
John Tregonwel, graduated a doctor and dubbed a knight,
did his prince good service. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make
such a noise as if the terms of architecture, friezes, and cornices
were enough to graduate a master of this art. *Votton's Architekt.*

2. To mark with degrees.
The places were marked where the spirits stood at the se-
verest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observa-
tions he graduates his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical
term.
The tincture was capable to transmute or graduate as much
silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Egfr.*

4. To heighten; to improve.
Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of na-
tural bodies; and dyes advance and graduate their colours
with salts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 12.

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, French; *gradus*, Latin.] A
man dignified with an academical degree.

Of graduates I dislike the learned rout,
And chafe a female doctor for the gout. *Branham.*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [from *graduation*, French; *graduation*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.
The graduation of the parts of the universe is likewise ne-
cessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Cosmical Sacra.*

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he deli-
vers concerning its graduation, that heated in fire, and often
extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires
an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. The act of conferring academical degrees.
GRAFF. *n. f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls
were good, and the graff broad and deep. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

GRAFF. *n. f.* [from *graff*, French.] A small branch inserted into
GRAFT. } the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap,
but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and graffs of life; as
the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational
of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the graff maketh a greater
fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater
leaves. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 475.

'Tis usual now an inmate graff to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same
manner as you do a graff, it will help to heel the looser. *Mart.*

Now the cleft rind inserted graffs receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [from *graff*, French.]
To GRAFT. }

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And graff you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

With his pruning hook d'sjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And graff more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
In March is good grafting the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For grafting and cropping is very good time. *Tusser's Husb.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to graff, not
only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old
tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if
you graff but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

Now

GRA

Now let me graff my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally
belong.
And they also, if they hide not still in unbelief, shall be
grafted in; for God is able to graff them in again. *Rem.* xi. 23.

These are the Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and graff upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To fill with an adjectitious branch
We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be grafted to your relish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The noble life doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graff with ignoble plants. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

5. To join one thing to as to receive support from another.
This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new inci-
dent graffed upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a
faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And graff my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graff*.] One who propagates
fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most
skilful and experienced grafters of these parts, that a man shall
seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year
in which the infection is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grail*, French.] Small particles of any
kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the sandy grails,
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Fairy Queen.*

GRAIN. *n. f.* [from *grain*, French; *grainum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian,
has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.
Look into the seeds of time,
And say which grain will grow, and which will not. *Shakep.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels
of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the deep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, faying, pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty grains
in them, and none less than forty. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

2. Corn.
As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming grain,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Pastoral.*

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds
than grain. *Collier on Fame.*

3. The seed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any single body.
Thou exist'st on many thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in phyltick twenty make a
scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight;
a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with
a grain of corn.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight
whereof is therefore called a grain; which arithmetically, being mul-
tiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing
severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water
weighed only four drachms and forty-one grains, and abated of
the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen grains: the
balance kept the same depth in the water as above said. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a grain. *Hudibras*, p. i.

6. Any thing proverbially small.
For the whole world before thee is as a little grain of the
balance. *Wisd.* xi. 22.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subverts by the
good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least
grain. *South's Sermons.*

7. GRAIN of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted;
something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with grains of al-
lowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addis.*

I would always give some grain of allowance to the sacred
science of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.
Knots, by the confux of meeting sap,
Infect the found pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakep.*

9. The body of the wood.
The beech, the twinning alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a looser grain. *Dryden.*

GRA

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction
of the constituent particles.
The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts,
contains a curdled grain which is not to be found in ivory.

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a grain so fine,
that they bear a fine polish. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 2.

11. Diced or stained substance.
How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure flow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser's Prethalam.*

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibœan, or the grain
Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd grain! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.
Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather must do than what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consul. *Shakep.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see, to argue 'gainst the grain. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 2.

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the grain, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

13. The heart; the bottom.
The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and im-
patient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as
brothers glued together, but not united in grain. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and
smoothness.
The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller
will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear
away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small,
they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and
scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore
polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very
fine grain, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface
become too small to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*

GRAINSD. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.
Though now this grain'd face of mine be hid
In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*

GRAINS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt ex-
hausted in brewing.

Give them grains their fill,
Husks, draff, to drink and swill. *Ben. Jonson's New Inn.*

GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An
obsolete expression of surprise.

Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weat
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Fairy Queen.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakep.*

GRAMINEOUS. *adj.* [from *gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. Grami-
neous plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grafs-
eating; living upon grafs.

The ancients were verfed chiefly in the dissection of brutes,
among which the graminivorous kind have a party-coloured
choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRAMMAR. *n. f.* [from *grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin;
γραμματική.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the
relations of words to each other.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow
to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Duressday.*

Men, speaking language according to the grammar rules of
that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.
Varium & mutabile semper femina, is the sharpest satire that
ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and
animal must be understood to make them grammar. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one
another.

GRAMMAR School. *n. f.* A school in which the learned lan-
guages are grammatically taught.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the
realm in erecting a grammar school. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a grammar school I
cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMARIAN. *n. f.* [from *grammaire*, French; *grammar*.]

One who teaches grammar; a philologist.

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Many